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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—JACK HARKAWAY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN FISHER.
PARK THEATRE—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROSDALE.
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SMILE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—CYMBELINE.
CHICKERING HALL—THE TELEPHONE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
TOBY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
HILLIER'S THEATRE—FURSTEDIGTATION.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company can a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald at New York, and the Philadelphia edition of the Herald at Philadelphia, leaving Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be very warm and generally fair or partly cloudy, possibly with shower showers in the afternoon.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY—The stock market was dull and without any feature of interest. After a slight advance in the forenoon the whole list weakened and closed at nearly the lowest figures of the day. Gold opened at 107 1/4 and declined to 107. Government and railroad bonds were strong and generally higher. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 per cent, closing very easy at 1 1/2 per cent.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY gave the impatient a foretaste of the terrors to come.

IT IS BUT SELDOM that religion and sociability combine as pleasantly as they did yesterday at the Catholic Protector. The ceremonies and speeches are reported in another column.

COMPLAINTS ARE STILL MADE about trucks backing on to sidewalks. Have the complainants ever followed the Herald's suggestion to lead the offending animals into the street?

WHISKEY SEEMS TO MAKE TROUBLE wherever it exists. The latest serious fight provoked by this prolific cause of mischief occurred in Kentucky, and the details appear in our columns this morning.

"THE WORTH AM RHEIN" was a very fitting air for the class of the theological graduates at Drew Seminary yesterday. Watching is one of the most imperative duties of men who hope to reclaim their fellow beings from bad ways.

ANOTHER "STRAW BAL" MAN has been raised to his proper sphere of action and is to remain there for four and a half years. It is but seldom that the public has so much benefit from these gentlemen as it will probably have in this case.

PONIES TO RIDE AND EMIGRANTS TO ROB must be scarce on the Plains this spring, for fourteen hundred Cheyennes want to be sent to the Indian Territory, where the noble red man can only get his daily provender by the sweat of his brow.

AFTER ALL THE EARNEST AND SOUND ADVICE to young men to court country girls it seems that the judicious and pleasing operation is to be discouraged by country girls themselves. The reasons are plainly stated by "Dorcas" to-day, and some thousands of city gentlemen are disqualified from replying.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION has had at least one good effect: a reduction of the force has apparently been agreed upon between the commission and the Collector, the benefit of the movement being to the community at large and the loss falling entirely upon political schemes which it is hoped may not survive it.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT honest men get their due. The chief organizer of the California "Order of Caucasians," having been expelled from membership, he threatens to divulge the secrets of the Order. We would not, however, hint that the Caucasians are thieves, for the crimes of which they are suspected are worse than theft ever can be.

THE REVELATIONS OF MORMON DEPRAVITY which we publish to-day have not the startling features which attract general attention, but the purer reader the more horrible Mrs. Pratt's recital will seem. The moral of it is that licentiousness makes men brutal, and that no religious cloak can conceal the moral deformity of Brigham Young and his unclean brood of spurious apostles.

THE WEATHER—Our prediction that a tornado would occur in the Lower Ohio Valley has been fulfilled in all respects except that of the exact locality visited by the storm, and, as regards this, the hurricane or tornado reported in our despatches this morning occurred in the eastern part of Missouri and in Western Illinois, less than fifty miles westward from the region indicated in our article of yesterday. The atmospheric conditions so plainly indicated a disturbance of this kind that we are surprised no notice was taken of them in that regard by the Signal Service Bureau at Washington. These sudden tempests kill people and wreck dwellings. They are, therefore, as dangerous to human life and to property as gales on the coast, of which warnings are always given. A general fall of temperature has taken place along the New England coast and in the St. Lawrence Valley, also in the extreme North-western regions. But the temperature has risen in the Middle Atlantic coast and in the central regions westward of the Alleghenies. Rains have generally fallen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, the lake region and the Middle States. As we announced, a thunder storm passed near this city last evening, with a brief but heavy shower. Violent winds prevailed in the Missouri Valley westward of Lake Michigan, blowing toward the depression now central over Lake Superior. The pressure has risen in the North-west, but has fallen over the West Indies, whence a Gulf disturbance may be expected. The weather in New York to-day will be very warm and generally fair or partly cloudy, possibly with shower showers in the afternoon.

The Crisis in France.

It is not perceptible how the French Republic is to come safely through the present far-reaching crisis unless President MacMahon suddenly and absolutely abandons the dangerous position he has taken; and it is unlikely for a man of his nature to make a judicious retreat that a solution in that way may be extended from consideration. But in the absence of such a solution, and supposing that MacMahon fully understands and intends the significance of his words and acts, parliamentary government is at an end in France; and it is a point rather of curiosity than of importance what steps shall intervene and how many exciting days they will fill ere this is made as plain as it is real. For MacMahon declares that he intends to rule, not simply in indifference to the will of the people, as represented in the Assembly, but in defiance of that will; that he intends to act in the formation of his Ministry and the conduct of the government, not with regard to parliamentary principles, but from his personal predilections; that he intends to ignore the majority and ignore the republican constitution, in virtue of which the majority must rule, and rule with men taken from the minority, and that he will do all this from a sense of his own "responsibility to France." He puts his responsibility to France in the scale against the constitution made by the same power that made him President, and against the will of the people, as represented in the Assembly, and in his scale is the army—the inevitable "sword of Brennus." If the Chamber repudiates the dictation of his Ministry he will dissolve the Chamber. Another will be chosen, and that will be more resolutely republican than the present. He will not be able to maintain the forms of free government with that and will dissolve it in its turn. Insurrections will follow, and, in the name of order, he will seize the supreme power. These are but so many stages of inevitable advance following the step he has actually taken—the ultimate ones only to be avoided by compromise, and in France compromise is stigmatized with a disgraceful name and regarded as a political crime.

Although the situation is suddenly made with regard to a law against the freedom of the press, that occasion is, in fact, only a final drop that has caused the cup to run over. Ultramontane agitation is the real source of the trouble. An ultramontane propaganda—extensive, determined and desperate—supplies vital spirit to the forces now arrayed against the republican constitution and the republican party. In his speech of May 4 M. Gambetta correctly designated the enemy in the present conflict as clericalism. In this conflict, therefore, the endeavor to found and consolidate the Republic in France is to be opposed by a foe more dangerous than any the republicans have yet encountered. Other enemies have supplied comparatively cheap victories. Few enemies have ever been more easily routed than the fragmentary imperial party was in the Assembly, for its only political capital was an inexhaustible fund of impudence. As for the monarchial battles against the Republic, the different "monarchies" simply whipped one another. None of these forces had any well concerted or systematic aid from the Church party, for none of them had the confidence of that party; and the party hardly knew its own relation to the new issues. It was organizing. It was acting instinctively on the soundest principles of primary politics; for the only way to meet the growth of the republican idea was to oppose it, without seeming or pretending to oppose it, by getting at the people directly and insidiously instilling ideas with which it could not coexist. For this purpose the pulpit became a stump; the favorite machinery was those elaborately organized pilgrimages which from a distance had a somewhat ridiculous aspect, but which touched a patriotic aspiration and appealed by emotional methods to what faith the nation still possessed. These pilgrimages began in 1871. In recent French politics they are of the same significance as those marchings and singings and torchlight turnouts by which politicians here have at different times organized the people into Wide Awake Clubs or Boys in Blue or Log Cabin and Hard Cider Men. They were rather an effort in that direction than the realization of the effort, for they did not overcome the Republic at the polls, but they undoubtedly had great influence in making head against it. Clerical enthusiasts thus became thorough "workers" in the political field, and with such success that now, after six years of persistent propagation of their ideas, they feel confidence enough in their strength to push the battle into the Cabinet and demand the control of the domestic and foreign policy of the nation.

Against this party or any other the Republic would be sure of victory if the battle were to be fought on the ground of the constitution or in recognition of parliamentary principles; but as it is initiated with a coarse, peremptory, insulting and brutal defiance of those principles it is scarcely possible to feel sanguine as to the result. The Chamber has declared by a great majority that it will only have confidence in a Ministry resolved to govern "in accordance with republican principles," and the President has declared that he will have a Ministry more or less distinctly opposed to those principles, and thus the issue is plainly made. The new Ministry is reactionary and will be defeated on every measure of consequence that comes before the Chamber. It is not probable that the republican majority will foolishly play into the President's hands by making a merely factious opposition. Its course is guided by men too wise for that. It has shown in difficult occasions a coolness, patience and good temper that could never have been expected in a French parliament. It did so notably when Simon was put into the Ministry, for he was not satisfactory to the party out of pretended deference to whose wishes he was chosen. That vote designated Gambetta; but the influences behind MacMahon would never accept him, and hit upon the device of seeming to accept the vote by choosing a man widely known as a republican and yet cheating the republicans by taking one in whom they

had no faith. That pitiful manoeuvre has come to an end with the unceremonious expulsion of Simon, and the republican party is none the worse for the fact that it never seemed to heed the cheat. It will, we believe, still preserve the same happy, cool and politic demeanor, and while it does this it may easily overcome all opponents—that is, while the conflict is restricted to parliamentary limits. But the passions of the hour may carry it beyond those limits at any moment; and then the President "belongs to the right," and the army belongs to the President.

American Securities in England.

American securities are rising in England. That only shows that the English are getting to be sensible people. If they had invested in United States bonds in the last fifteen years the hundreds of millions which they have lost in Turkish, Central American and other in-securities, England would today be a much wealthier country than it is. How long will it take the English, the Germans, the French and the rest of European mankind to discover not only that United States bonds are the only really secure investments, but that the United States is the only country in the world where peaceable men may hope to live without a perpetual dread of war before them? While all Europe is an armed camp our government has been seriously considering whether it shall not disband the petty army we still maintain; and while every first class Power in Europe has been spending many millions annually for new and bigger and more costly iron-clads we have so little use for a navy that we could afford to allow Mr. Robeson to manage ours out of existence for eight years. If the people of Europe were wise enough to see their own interest all the fleets in the world would not suffice to accommodate the rush of emigrants to the United States.

Mr. Bergh and the Swill Milk Outrage.

The efforts of Mr. Bergh to suppress the disgraceful and disgusting swill milk stables on Long Island deserve the commendation and support of every citizen who desires to preserve his family from this dangerous poison and who reproaches the brutal conduct of those who traffic in it. Mr. Bergh has done some things in his honest zeal for the prevention of cruelty to animals which we do not regard as warranted by the necessities of the case; but whenever, as in this instance, he exercises the powers of his office for the benefit of the whole community while carrying out the laudable ideas of his society, he will never fail to enlist the full sympathy and co-operation of the Herald. In the interview which we print elsewhere to-day Mr. Bergh justly complains of the disgraceful apathy, or worse, exhibited by local magistrates and juries in cases where he arraigns malefactors, such as the swill milk dealers of Long Island, before them. His experience teaches him to regard the representatives of the law as the special protectors of those inhuman wretches instead of being the instruments of justice in punishing them. The Dogberries who preside at the trials are usually elected to office by the votes and influence of the owners of these foul dens of disease—the swill milk stables—and as the political power of these people increases in proportion to the number of dying cows they manage to stow away in their pens, the greatest criminal has the best chance of escape from the punishment due to his crimes. As the summer advances this horrible traffic will become a deadlier danger to the public health. These dens must be destroyed in the most summary manner known to the law if we would escape from this danger, which strikes its most fatal blows at the tender lives of helpless infants. The respectable farmers of Long Island must combine to root out this evil at once, if they would avoid forcing on us the necessity of quarantining against Long Island milk and guarding our ferries against its introduction into New York.

The Municipal Amendment.

After all the time, pains and discussion expended on municipal questions during a session of extraordinary length the only remaining hope that anything will be done by this Legislature to promote municipal reform lies in the possibility of its passing the constitutional amendment recommended by Governor Tilden's Municipal Commission. It has passed the Senate and awaits the final action of the Assembly. It is supported in the latter body by the republicans and opposed by the democrats, but the republicans are a majority, and with a full attendance of their members when the final vote is taken they would be able to pass it. But if it passes en bloc as one amendment the chances are very slight that it will be ratified by the people. The suffrage provision will probably cause the defeat of the whole amendment, unless it is submitted to a separate vote. The Board of Finance is to be elected by taxpayers and rentpayers only, and it seems unlikely that other classes of citizens will vote for their own disfranchisement. The Legislature ought to divide the amendment and submit it in two parts; the first part consisting of its main features, with a Board of Finance elected by the people, and the second part of the suffrage feature as a separate proposition. If both parts are submitted in a lump as one indivisible amendment it is altogether probable that the whole will be defeated. We hope, therefore, that the Assembly will vote to submit the suffrage feature as a separate amendment, and that the Senate, which voted down that proposition, will recede. The people will then be able to indorse this feature if they approve of it, but if they repudiate it the whole amendment will not be lost by being embarked in the same boat.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT—It is reported that the American officers serving in the Egyptian army have refused to bear arms against Russia. We hope the report is true. They engaged to serve the Khedive, but this should not bind them to take part with the Turks in the European war. We trust, therefore, they will remain in Egypt.

Doings at Albany.

It is difficult to conceive what could have been the object of the republican Senators last night in adjourning the Senate in order to prevent the Governor's private secretary from presenting a message from the Executive, supposed to be the veto of the Omnibus bill. But whatever it was such questionable tactics could not have been successful had a capable presiding officer been in the chair, as messages from the Governor are privileged business, in order at any time, and a motion to adjourn after the secretary had appeared on the floor should not have been entertained. It was rumored at Albany that the trick was resorted to by Mr. Woodin in the erroneous supposition that to-day the ten days allowed for the retention of the bill in the hands of the Executive would have expired, but it is not probable that a legislator of Senator Woodin's intelligence and experience would have made such a mistake. It is probable that the republicans desired a full Senate and perhaps some consultation as to the course to be pursued on the reception of the veto, and that the hurried adjournment had no other significance. It certainly could make no difference whether the veto was presented last night or to-day.

There was an evident disposition in the House to bring the session to a close, a resolution for final adjournment at noon to-day receiving fifty assenting votes against sixty-six dissenting. As usual in the last hours of a session two bills of a doubtful character were rushed through—one for the improvement of Fourth avenue and the other for the payment of old army claims. It is certain, however, that no objectionable legislation will make its way through the Executive chamber. The present temper of the Legislature makes a final adjournment this week possible, although it seems scarcely probable.

The War Movements.

The Turkish forces distributed along the Danube are kept in a constant condition of expectancy by the puzzling but ominous movements of the Russians in Roumania. From the central position at Bucharest the several corps d'armée of the Grand Duke Nicholas are moving to positions which cover the whole line of the Danube from Giurgevo to Hirsova. Now it is stated that the crossing will take place at the first named point, again it is reported that Oltenita will be the place, while judging from appearances on the Russian left Hirsova may be the selected site. One thing is certain, that the new Russian floating batteries are intended to cover operations either at Tulcha or above Ibrail, for they cannot be moved at present as far up the river as Silistria, and from their build can navigate the narrow channels between Ibrail and Hirsova. In Armenia the Russian advance in large force toward Toprak Kaleh from Bajazid bears out fully our conjectures as to the movements of the left wing of the invading army. If the Russians gain the valley of the Aras, west of the Songala passes, a rapid retreat of the Turks on Erzeroum or a desperate pitched battle in the vicinity of Hassan Kaleh, to the eastward of that city, must follow quickly. We are confident that the Russian column from Bajazid is acting in concert with the force fronting Moukhtar Pacha's position at Bardess, and it looks, as we have stated in a former article, as if the ends of the great military net were closing slowly but surely around the Turks. Their retreat must be a precipitate one if they have not force enough to cope with the Russians on their front and both flanks, because the least evidences of retiring will be the signal for the advance of the Russian centre, and a great battle, in which the Turks will be forced to present three fronts to the enemy.

Disciples of Wackford Squeers.

Some of the members of the Board of Education are desirous of restoring flogging in the public schools. They wish to put the birch and the cane in the hands of the teachers, so that they may pursue the system of education adopted at Dotheboys Hall, and beat learning into the scholars in a manner that will prevent them from "rubbing it out" in a hurry. The Commissioners who advocate corporal punishment assert that nine out of ten of the teachers favor it, on the ground that it is not possible to maintain discipline without using the rod. A few children, we are told, cannot be reached by any other means than an appeal to their personal fears, and they are sufficient to demoralize a whole school. Expulsion will not answer, as, besides being no punishment, it would leave those who most need training destitute of all instruction and constraint. The President of the Normal School is credited with originating the remarkable proposition that certain schools be designated in different parts of the city in which children may be beaten at the pleasure of the teachers, and to which unmanageable children may be sent. As the qualifications of teachers in these semi-penal institutions must of course be of a muscular character it might be an improvement to place them at once under the control of the most distinguished bruisers and clubbists of the police force.

If nine-tenths of the public school teachers really favor corporal punishment it is an evidence that they ought to be put to some other business. If a person cannot control a school by other means than brute force he is unfit to be entrusted with the duty of education. Nothing could be better calculated or more certain to destroy the popularity and efficiency of our school system than to license such teachers as may be brutes by nature to indulge in their brutality at the expense of the scholars. Besides, the present condition of the schools, as compared with their condition when corporal punishment was permitted, is conclusive against a return to the barbarous system. It is hinted that the teachers who clamor for the rod desire to vent their anger at the reduction of salaries on somebody, and, as they cannot beat the Commissioners or the Board of Apportionment, are anxious to "take it out" of the children. There have been instances of such a noble revenge. "I have disappointments to contend against," said Squeers, looking very grim, "Bolder's father was

two pound ten short. Where is Bolder?" And Bolder's head and back and shoulders paid the penalty of the deficiency in the Squeers treasury. We do not believe that our public school teachers have any such desire. Neither do we credit the statement that nine-tenths of them are advocates of the rod. The idea of restoring corporal punishment is confined to a few crotchety Commissioners, who, if allowed to control the Board of Education, would soon cause our public school houses, now filled with happy children, to be deserted.

Ex-President Grant.

The only living ex-President of the United States sailed yesterday from Philadelphia for a somewhat prolonged absence in Europe. The frequency with which we change our chief magistrates makes it seem a little extraordinary that there should sometimes be only one and sometimes none of them surviving. During the last year of General Grant's administration there was no living ex-President, although there was a period when six were living at the same time. This happened in 1861, when Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Fillmore were the survivors. On the retirement of the incumbent in 1825 we had five living ex-Presidents—namely, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. We have often had three or four living at the same time, and very seldom since the retirement of Jefferson has the number been reduced to one. The one who remains to us now has titles to public gratitude and esteem which a majority of his countrymen cordially recognize. Whatever may have been the mistakes or shortcomings of his civil administration his great military services will always fill a brilliant page in the history of his country. The courtesies extended to him in every city through which he has passed since his retirement from the Presidency, and especially in Philadelphia previous to his embarkation, are alike creditable to those who proffered and to him who received them. He does wisely to divert and instruct himself by foreign travel. His fellow citizens wish him good health during his absence, and on his return they will welcome him to the sweets of retirement and the repose and dignity of a green and honored old age.

Free Trade in Ships.

We are sorry that Secretary Evarts in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet did not feel at liberty to make an explicit declaration in favor of free trade in ships. In parts of his remarks he seemed to be edging his way toward such a policy, and every distant intimation of the kind was received with hearty applause. The expectant merchants did their best to encourage him to commit himself and the administration unequivocally to this policy, but he did not come up to the mark. Had he done so he would have been more vociferously applauded by the assembled New York merchants than any orator ever was on a similar occasion. We have no doubt that Mr. Evarts believes that free trade in ships would be wise, and that the only reason why he did not go further in his speech was because the administration is not yet prepared to indorse the measure. That it would be a wise measure Mr. Evarts evidently does not doubt, and if the question were submitted to the decision of New York merchants their support of free trade in ships would be practically unanimous. It would be well for Congress to adopt this policy under any circumstances, but, in view of the great opportunities which may be presented in the course of the European war, Congress would stamp itself as an assembly of incapables if it should refuse to remove the restriction on the purchase of foreign ships by American merchants. Without going into minute details and calculations it is evident to everybody that the commerce of the United States was disastrously crippled by the transfer of our mercantile marine to England during the civil war, and that if we could recover what we then lost it would be a splendid national gain. If England should be drawn into the present struggle we could rise at one bound to a position of commercial supremacy if Congress would simply permit American registry to be given to foreign-built ships. We trust that the hesitancy of President Hayes' administration to commit itself to this policy is only temporary and provisional, and that when Congress meets the President will strongly recommend free trade in ships.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charley Ross must be a pretty big boy by this time. In Great Britain there are 300,000 maids who tend bar.
The Japanese Minister to Germany has married a German lady.
The vagrant laws generally do not permit that the tramp shall be punished.
The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that Catherine Claxton may get singed.
Mr. Kurd von Schlozer, the German Minister, arrived at the Brevoort yesterday from Washington.
The Russian Christian is the most fanatical of men, and "charity" is not something that he practices.
All the men who talked to Joe Bradley, the great commission, are getting offices. Yet they did not convince him; he knew it all beforehand.
For sixteen years the lady who has the honor to be wife to General Grant had less said about her than any other lady who ever had equal chances for being on the public tongue.
Quite a good many people who would religiously scorn themselves if they were tree lovers hover around a prurient case as busybodies and gossips, and are only tree liars.
Among the passengers from Baltimore by the Nurnberg yesterday for Southampton were Algeron Sartoris and wife (formerly Miss Nellie Grant), child and servants, and J. W. Sartoris, Consul to St. Helena, Limoe, who has become an undertaker at Dallas, Texas, buried a man, but fearing that he would not get his money for the coffin he took the latter from the grave during the night, leaving the box and body to remain.
The season of the year has come when the country fences are taking on an epidemic of red and yellow pictures which say, perhaps metaphorically, that the nine feet girl on a three dollar horse will jump a ten mile fence in a two-hour dress.
Mr. Dives, a young man of Hampden county, Mass., saw his girl, in her loverlike despair, throw herself into a brook. He bravely jumped into a wagon and drove three miles to a corner to tell him about it, and when they got back the girl was drowned.
Pittsburg Dispatch.—"When the foreman of a Cleveland paper called down the tin telephone for 'more copy' the editor calmly blows the team back from the edge of a half-penny column, and replies in unflinching tones, 'Hammer another Black Sea on the war map, and give it to 'em again.'"

THE WAR.

Manœuvres of the Russians for a
Passage of the Danube.

THE TURKS AT SOOKGOOM KALE.

Significant Advance of the Russian
Left Wing in Asia.

CONCENTRATING ON ERZEROUK.

Austria Dictating Serbia's
Future Policy.

AMERICAN ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 18, 1877.

A Jassy despatch says a Russian infantry corps, numbering 52,000, accompanied by a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, is marching in the direction of Simnizta. It is believed the main body of the Russians will attempt to cross the Danube there. General Skobeloff's division of Cossack Cossacks, intended to head the advance of the invasion, passed through Bucharest on Wednesday, en route for the Danube. A crossing of the river, it is believed, is not immediately imminent.

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.
It is stated that a reconnoitring expedition, consisting of 500 Russian infantry, crossed the Danube in boats a little below Reni. The Turks allowed them to come well within range, when they opened such a heavy fire upon them that they were compelled to retreat to their boats with heavy loss. The Russians have crossed the Abita and entered Little Wallachia, which it was expected hitherto would be occupied solely by the Roumanians.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN LEFT IN ASIA.
A special from Erzeroum, dated Monday, says that the Russians have advanced to Karakissa in great force. This town is located on the main road from Bajazid to Erzeroum, just south of the Ararat range of mountains, between Navak and Toprak Kaleh. This is a very significant movement, and as the news is now four days old it is probable that the invaders have carried the pass of Toprak Kaleh. If the Turks are at all anxious for the safety of Erzeroum they will make a desperate effort to hold this pass. The Russians, once through it, will seriously threaten the communication between Kars and Erzeroum, and the left wing, which is making this advance, will be able to establish communications across the valley of the Aras with the right. In the plain to the eastward of the Toprak Kaleh pass both armies were expecting to meet, and both are prepared for a pitched battle.

THE SACKING OF SOOKGOOM KALE.
The capture of Sookgoom Kale and the rising of the Circassians, who massacred the garrison and burned the town, is officially announced at Constantinople. An ironclad has left Sookgoom-Kale for Batoum to obtain arms for the Circassians. The Pera correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following additional particulars as to the success of the Turks and Circassian insurgents at Sookgoom-Kale.—They drove the Muscovite garrison and road guards all over the district, chasing them to Gangara, which they also destroyed. When these successes were reported Hassan Pacha landed, a new supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians. A formidable local force was organized to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming at the destruction of Kotais. Another large band was despatched to raise the country in the rear of the Russian columns which are attacking Batoum. The foregoing news, it is proper to say, however, was sent to Constantinople by the Turkish commander.

GENERAL ACTIVITY IN ASIA.
An official telegram, dated at Akalkalki, May 15, says the Russians have thrown a bridge over the Kur. A flying detachment on the 11th advanced as far as the fortifications of Kaspasataba. The Turks remained passive.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs:—I am able to state that the most effective measures are being taken to follow up the Turkish success at Sakum-Kaleh, which can hardly fail to produce important results. It is believed the Circassians have destroyed the telegraph and railway between Poti and Tiflis. The position of the Russians near Batoum is becoming one of great danger. The Sheikh-ul-Islam has conferred the title of "Victorious" on the Sultan in honor of the capture of Sookgoom Kale.

Many Moins are accompanying the Turks to Caucasus in order to incite the Caucasians to a holy war.

THE TURKISH DEFENCE OF THE DANUBE.

A special from Vienna reports that the Turks altogether have captured 200 Russian vessels in the Danube, containing over one hundred and thirty thousand hectolitres of wheat. Along the Danube the commanders of Turkish fortresses have published manifestos urging the inhabitants to withdraw further inland to the Balkans. Opposite Galatz enormous masses of Turkish cavalry are said to be visible. An attempt to cross by sailing vessels will be made by the Turks toward Simnizta. Constantinople telegrams which reported that fighting had been going on in the Dobruddia were unfounded. No engagements have occurred between the Russians and Turks in Europe, except on the line of batteries between Ibrail and Ismail. The question now being discussed at Bucharest is whether the Roumanian army shall cross the Danube with the Russians or simply remain on their own soil to protect the lines of communication. Although a majority of the members of the government are at present opposed to the passage of the river it is extremely probable that the more active and determined members of the war party will finally prevail.

GUNBOATS ON THE DANUBE.

The news that the Russians have some floating batteries on the Danube is confirmed. They are described as small, but ingeniously made, consisting of three pontoons joined together. Each battery carries one gun. The pontoons were floated down the Pruth and joined by a marine detachment. Besides the foregoing the Russians have some larger steamers, which have been armed. They were found on the spot which naturally excited suspicion that they had been sent there before. The Turkish gunboats are still refused